

Draft logical framework for CoST Tanzania

	Objective verifiable indicators (OVI)	Means of verification (MoV)	Assumptions
<p>Goal: To increase access to high quality infrastructure at low cost, through promoting transparency and accountability in public sector construction projects</p>	<p>In the long term, increased rollout of high quality infrastructure, lower costs for infrastructure provision.</p> <p>Improved quality and cost effectiveness of construction projects (measures to be determined but could be cost and km of quality roads).</p> <p>Increased private sector investment in the construction sector.</p>	<p>Statistics and reports published by Tanzanian government, industry groups, civil society and international organisations</p>	<p>Reports are accurate, or at least susceptible to triangulation.</p> <p>That corruption in the construction sector can be reduced through increased transparency and accountability.</p> <p>Weaknesses in governance (that may be improved through transparency) are a major reason for low quality, limited extent, high cost and reduced private investment in the construction sector</p>
<p>Purpose: To pilot a new multi stakeholder approach to the public sector procurement of major construction projects which increases transparency and accountability in Tanzania.</p>	<p>To complete a two year pilot for Tanzania which demonstrates that a construction sector transparency initiative is feasible in practice.</p> <p>To disclose material project information in Tanzania that is accessible to key stakeholders during the two year pilot phase.</p>	<p>CoST implementation reports from Tanzania which capture lessons learned.</p> <p>Interviews with key stakeholders.</p>	<p>The momentum generated in the initial discussion in potential pilot countries is maintained.</p> <p>There are no barriers within existing legislation, policy and practice that will prevent public disclosure.</p> <p>Key stakeholders accept that</p>

			there is value in increasing transparency and accountability.
	<p>Key stakeholders in Tanzania publicly endorse the CoST concept by the end of the two year pilot phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 government departments/stakeholders have signed up to CoST; ▪ 20 private sector companies ▪ 10 international civil society organisations. ▪ 60 Individuals 	<p>Public endorsement of international stakeholders acknowledged on CoST Tanzania website.</p> <p>Membership to CoST.</p>	<p>All key participants deliver on commitments and pledges and do not merely pay lip service to the CoST concept.</p>
Outputs			
1. The CoST structure for Tanzania has been established and functions effectively	<p>In Tanzania, the government has agreed to actively participate with the private sector and civil society.</p> <p>Other stakeholders i.e. 20 private sector companies and 10 civil society organisations are actively involved in the CoST process.</p> <p>CoST Secretariat and MSG in place and functions effectively.</p>	<p>Rules of CoST endorsed.</p> <p>Memorandum of Understanding with NCC,PPRA,PCCB in place.</p> <p>High profile CoST Champion on board.</p> <p>Active participation at launch event/national/international workshops etc.</p> <p>Interviews with stakeholders to ascertain involvement.</p> <p>Key staff for Secretariat, systems and procedures in place and MSG stakeholders identified.</p> <p>Budget and work plan agreed for the first year of operation.</p> <p>Technical and financial reports produced on a monthly basis by the Secretariat within deadlines</p>	<p>All key participants deliver on commitments and pledges and do not merely pay lip service to the CoST concept.</p> <p>Lessons learned from establishing CoST structure captured to feed into full roll out of CoST in Tanzania and in other pilot countries.</p>

		and to the required quality standards.	
2. Government, civil society and industry have improved understanding and capacity to disclose, analyse and scrutinise information relating to public sector construction.	<p>Understanding of barriers to disclosure increased.</p> <p>Set of CoST tools developed to use in disclosing information.</p> <p>Assessments successfully undertaken, results analysed and high quality CoST reports produced</p> <p>Quality reports produced by government, industry and civil society</p>	<p>Quality baseline study undertaken to assess barriers to disclosure; ongoing initiatives; types of information to be disclosed under CoST.</p> <p>Tools developed include: project information templates; criteria for project selection guidelines; ToRs for assurance teams; guidelines for the technical and financial evaluation of projects; communications strategy; project website.</p> <p>Pilot undertaken for 5 construction projects and lessons learned documented.</p> <p>20 assessments undertaken, reports produced and disseminated via the media and website.</p> <p>Government, industry and media reports; civil society publications</p>	<p>Any barriers to disclosure may be overcome.</p> <p>The success of CoST pilots generates sustainable capacity</p>
3. Lessons learned and disseminated and a replicable CoST model developed	Lessons learned from pilots	<p>Reports and materials produced.</p> <p>Contributions to CoST Sourcebook.</p> <p>Policy advice prepared and incorporated in national and international policy debates</p>	The key factors underpinning CoST pilot design are consistent across pilot countries
4. Increased technical, financial and political support from country governments, civil society and industry	Greater political support for CoST demonstrated nationally.	CoST implementation and financial reports.	Movement of persons championing CoST, which is inevitable, does not affect the credibility or implementation of CoST

